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GERMAN ASSEMBLY MUST RATIFY PACT TO LIFT BARRIERS

(Continued from First Page.)

nearby was thundering out the announcement that peace had been consummated, while overhead French airplanes circled and swooped, the light glancing from their silver wings. Every available point of vantage in the palace and about the grounds was filled with thousands of people who had not been able to join the procession. No more picturesque setting could have been selected for this drama.

The return of President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George toward the palace was a repetition of their outward journey of triumph. As they reached the chateau, however, they turned to the left instead of entering. The crowd was in doubt as to what was intended, but followed loyally, cheering tumultuously. Near by a closed car was waiting, and the three entered it. Whether this was by design or because it was the easiest way of escape was not apparent. Thus they drove from the grounds together amid a profusion of flowers which had been thrust through the open window.

The place of the French cavalry which lately had occupied the Avenue des Champs-Elysees was taken by tens of thousands of spectators, who watched and cheered. In fact, much of the route to Paris drew great numbers of people who had not been fortunate enough to get to Versailles. The American camp was wholly missing from the scene, for seventy-two American expeditionary force military police were stationed in the grounds.

German Delegates Pale. Beyond the demonstration for President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, the main interest of the people about the palace centered in the arrival and departure of the German delegates. Few people witnessed the arrival of the Germans, but despite the precautions of the soldiers, great crowds gathered about the rear of the palace when the former enemy left immediately after signing the treaty. There was no audible demonstration against the Germans, but there was a distinct current of hostility. Indeed, the crowd which gathered close to the cars. The Germans were white-faced and quite apparently suffering from strong emotion, but whether it was fear, anger or chagrin one could only surmise.

No Splendor Intended. The ceremony other than these incidents had been planned deliberately to be austere, befitting the sorrows and sufferings of almost five years and the lack of impressiveness and picturesque color, of which many spectators, who had expected a magnificent state pageant, complained. It was a matter of design, not merely omission.

The actual ceremony was far shorter than had been expected, in view of the number of signatures which were to be appended to the treaty and the two accompanying conventions, entering a bare forty-nine minutes after the hour set for the opening. The proceedings were carried out without surface incidents, since the Germans were silent, and the Chinese refusal to sign was evident only by the vacant chairs. The sole words to be recorded in the protocol of the conference were M. Clemenceau's short opening allusion with his brief stern warning to the Germans and his declaration of peace, phrases declaring the ceremony closed. The intervening three-quarters of an hour was marked by the scratching of big, grooved quills or modern steel pens, which most of the delegates preferred for signatures, and the steady procession of delegates at delegation to the seats at the three tables within the enclosures, upon which, the documents were placed for signature.

Huns Unexpectedly First. Contrary to expectations, the Germans were called upon to sign first, and no precedence was given to M. Clemenceau, President Wilson or Mr. Lloyd George, who in the peace treaty appear only as witnesses to the respective delegations, and discard the dignities and responsibilities, which, during the negotiations, were summed up in the phrase, "the big three."

The two German delegates arose without a word from M. Clemenceau's bidding and placed upon the treaty the sign manual which German government leaders had signed until recently would never be appended to it. When they regained their seats after signing President Wilson immediately arose, followed by the other American plenipotentiaries, and moved around the two sides of the great horseshoe to the right of the German delegates. President Wilson, and not M. Clemenceau, thus had the honor of signing first of all the leaders of the world alliance, but the honor was due to the alphabet, not other considerations, as the signatures occur in the same French alphabetical order as the enumeration of the allied and associated powers in the prologue of the treaty—the same order which determined the seating of the delegations at the plenary sessions of the interallied conference.

Reverse of 48 Years Ago. Germany and the allied and associated powers signed the peace terms in the same Imperial hall where the Germans humbled the French so gnomically forty-eight years ago.

This formally ended the world war, which lasted just thirty-seven days less than five years. Today, the day of peace, is the fifth anniversary of the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo.

The ceremony of signing the peace terms was brief. Premier Clemenceau called the session to order at 3:10 o'clock. The signing began when Dr. Hermann Mueller and Johannes Bell, the German plenipotentiaries, affixed their names. Herr Mueller signed at 3:12 o'clock and Herr Bell at 3:13 o'clock. President Wilson, first of the allied delegates, signed a minute later. At 3:45 o'clock the momentous session was concluded.

Wear Conventional Clothes. All the diplomats and members of their parties wore conventional civilian clothes. There was a marked lack of gold lace and pageantry. There were few of the fanciful uniforms of the middle ages whose traditions and practices are so sternly condemned in the great seal-covered document signed today.

A spot of color was made against this sober background by the French Guards. A few selected members of the guards were resplendent in their red-plumed silver helmets and red, white and blue uniforms.

As a contrast with the Franco-German peace session of 1871, held in the same hall, there were present today grizzled French veterans of the Franco-Prussian war. They replaced the Prussian guardsmen of the previous ceremony, and the Frenchmen today watched the ceremony with grim satisfaction.

The conditions of 1871 were exactly reversed. Today the disciples of Bismarck sat in the seats of the lowly while the white marble statue of Minerva, goddess of war, looked on. Owned on the niches on the ceiling were scenes from France's ancient wars.

Huns Protest Treatment. When the program for the ceremony was shown to the German delegation Herr von Haimhausen, of the German delegation, went to Col. Henri, French liaison officer, and protested. He said:

"We cannot admit that the German delegates should enter the hall by a different door than the entire delegation, nor that military honors should be withheld. Had we known there

would be such arrangements before, the delegates would not have come."

After a conference with the French foreign ministry, it was decided, as a compromise, to render military honors as the Germans left. Otherwise the program was not changed.

Gen. Smuts' Objections. In his protest, Gen. Smuts declared that there were territorial settlements which he believed would need revision, and that there were guarantees provided which he hoped would soon be found out of harmony with the new peace terms. The German plenipotentiaries were also foreshadowed, he said, over which a calmer mood might set, prefer to pass the sponge of oblivion.

Deliver Ratification Note. The allied note to the German delegation dealing with ratification of the treaty by Germany was delivered late this afternoon. It is pointed out in the note, with other things, that withdrawal of the blockade of Germany depends on ratification of the treaty.

Fifty of German Mission Leave. Dr. Hermann Mueller and Dr. Bell and about fifty members of the German mission left Versailles at 3:20 o'clock this evening, going to the Nancy-la-Fol station. There they will board a train on their return trip to Germany.

Forty German plenipotentiaries will remain in Versailles to conclude the affairs of the German delegation.

Confusion in Hall. An hour before the signing of the treaty, confusion reigned in the hall. There had been urged to take their seats, but their eagerness to see the historic ceremony was so keen that they refused to keep their seats, and crowded toward the center of the hall, where they were unable to observe the proceedings. The seats were in no way elevated; consequently there was a general scramble for standing room.

Mr. Lansing First to Arrive. Secretary Lansing was the first of the distinguished diplomats to arrive. He was followed shortly by M. Clemenceau and Gen. Bliss. Few of the spectators recognized any of the diplomats who were unable to observe the ceremony.

The delegates of the minor powers made their way with difficulty through the crowd to their places at the table. Officers and civilians lined the walls and the ceiling of the hall. The delegates of the minor powers were the last to arrive. President Wilson's arrival ten minutes before the hour for signing was greeted by a faint burst of applause from the few persons who were able to see him.

The German plenipotentiaries were ushered into the hall shortly before 3 o'clock and were given standing room in a window at the rear of the correspondents' section.

When Premier Lloyd George arrived many of the delegates sought autographs from the members of the council of four, and they busied themselves signing copies of the official program until the Germans entered the room.

At 3 o'clock a hush fell over the hall, and the delegates were on their feet. The German plenipotentiaries were standing to sit down, so as not to block the view. The delegates showed some surprise at the disorder, which did not cease until all the plenipotentiaries had seated themselves on the floor.

German Officials Cool. The vast spaces around the chateau swallowed them up at first. By noon eleven regiments of French cavalry and infantry under command of Gen. Brocard had taken positions along the approaches to the palace, while within the great court on either side solid lines of infantry in horizon blue were drawn up at attention.

Long before the ceremony began a line of gendarmes was thrown across the approaches. While theoretically only persons bearing passes could get through the line, the crowd gradually filtered into and finally filled the square. Within this square hundreds of fortunate persons had taken up positions at the windows of every wing of the palace.

By 1:30 o'clock lines of motor cars began to arrive laden with delegates, officials and distinguished guests.

German Next to Japanese. The final allotment of seats in the ceremonial chamber meanwhile had been made. The places for the German plenipotentiaries were reserved on the side of the horseshoe table, where they touched elbows with the Japanese plenipotentiaries on their right and the Brazilians on their left. The delegates from Ecuador, Peru and Liberia faced the Germans across the narrow table.

Clemenceau's Speech Brief. M. Clemenceau, as president of the conference, made a brief speech inviting the Germans to sign the treaty. There was a tense pause. William Martin, master of ceremonies, after a moment's delay, escorted the German plenipotentiaries to the signatory table, where they stood with the treaty, the protocol and the Polish undertaking. Because of the confusion and the crowd, the signing lost much of its expected dignity.

After the Germans had signed, President Wilson followed by the other American delegates, made his way to the table and he and the others affixed their signatures. Premier Lloyd George came next with the English delegation. The British dominions followed—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, in the order named.

A murmur of surprise passed around the hall when it became known that Gen. Smuts, representing South Africa, signed under protest and filed a document declaring that the peace was not a victory.

M. Clemenceau with the French delegates were the next in line for the signing, and then Baron Saitoni and the other Japanese delegates. The Italians came after the Japanese, and they in turn, were followed by the plenipotentiaries of the small powers.

Movie Cameras Noisy. During the attaching of the signatures of the great powers and the signing, and then Baron Saitoni and the other Japanese delegates, the Italians came after the Japanese, and they in turn, were followed by the plenipotentiaries of the small powers.

China's Action Stir Comment. China's failure to send her delegates to the ceremony created much comment. The vacant seats of the Chinese were noted early in the proceedings, but it was expected that the delegates would arrive later. Then the report was circulated officially that the Chinese would not sign without reservation on Shantung and would issue a statement this evening on their position.

M. Clemenceau's autograph was at an end made it clear that China intended to have no part in the day's ceremony, and that she must be dealt with by letter if the signatories are willing to grant her the privilege of making a reservation.

The scene around the Versailles palace was an animated one from an early hour today. The morning wore on the crowds kept increasing in size, but

down, so as not to block the view. The delegates showed some surprise at the disorder, which did not cease until all the plenipotentiaries had seated themselves on the floor.

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Clemenceau Greets Veterans. When the detachments of fifteen soldiers each from the American, British and French forces entered the hall shortly before 3 o'clock and took their places at the windows, Premier Clemenceau stepped up to the French detachment and shook the hand of each man. The men had been selected from those who bore honorable wounds, and the premier expressed his pleasure at seeing them there and his regret for the sufferings they had endured for their country.

Order in Which Dominions Signed. The plenipotentiaries of the British dominions signed after the British delegates in the following order: For Canada, Charles J. Doherty, minister of justice; Sir George Foster, minister of commerce and customs; and Arthur L. Sifton, minister of customs. For Australia, Premier William M. Hughes and Sir Gilbert Cook, minister of labor. For the Union of South Africa, Premier Louis Botha and Jan Christian Smuts, minister of defense. For India, Edwin S. Montagu, secretary for India, and the Maharaja of Bikanir.

Big Four Plans Action. Before the ceremony of signing by the plenipotentiaries the indications were that the council of four would meet after the signing to study substantive means to oblige Germany to ratify the treaty within the shortest possible time.

Schools Given Holiday. PARIS, June 28.—Today was a school holiday throughout France in honor of the signing of the peace treaty. Premier Clemenceau, as minister of war, has remitted all punishments in the army, excepting such as corps commanders consider indispensable in the interest of discipline.

Paris continued its celebration of peace in the evening with military torchlight parades and all the twenty arrondissements of the city.

(Havas).—The text of the peace

treaty will be presented to the chamber of deputies July 1 by Premier Clemenceau, the Echo de Paris says.

Former Premier Viviani is said to have been instructed with the drawing up of the general report on the treaty. Premier Lloyd George, the newspaper adds, will address the British house of commons July 1 on the peace negotiations.

King George Is Thankful. LONDON, June 28.—After news of the signing of peace had been received, the following was issued over King George's signature:

"The signing of the treaty of peace will be received with deep thankfulness throughout the British empire. This formal act brings to its conclusion stages the terrible war which has devastated Europe and distracted the world. It manifests the victory of ideals, of freedom and of liberty for which we have made untold sacrifices."

"I share my people's joy and thanksgiving and earnestly pray that coming years of peace may bring to them ever-increasing happiness and prosperity. (Signed) GEORGE R. L."

Guns Inform London. London learned of the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles at 3:40 o'clock. The news became known through the firing of guns which had been installed during the war to warn the city of air raids. They now were used as harbingers of the long-awaited peace. The moving throngs came to a halt when the first report was heard. The tension lasted only a few seconds.

Then the people gave themselves up to a celebration of the event. Flag sellers did a brisk trade. Their wares were bought eagerly and were thrown to the breeze by the cheering thousands. The great bells of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey and virtually all the churches of the metropolis added to the din. Bands of Boy Scouts engaged in their usual afternoon marching put even more than customary force into the blowing of bugles and the beating of drums.

Trafalgar square, already crowded

by those attending a huge war bond sale, was a magnet that drew many other thousands. The crowds poured into the square, cheering as they came. Whitehall and other centers, including Hyde Park, also had their demonstrations.

Thousands of Boy Scouts, drawn by the blowing of many whistles, gathered to celebrate in Hyde Park. In fact the whole West End suburban district participated in the celebration. The only quiet spot was the square mile which composes the city of London proper, and which is always deserted Saturday afternoons. Even there flags were soon flying.

Cheers in Theaters. In theaters and other places of amusement the news that the peace treaty had been signed was communicated immediately to the audiences. The people arose and cheered and sang the national anthem. Newsboys soon came with special editions. They carried the huge posters, customarily issued by newspapers here and there, gave the people all the news they wanted for the moment. These posters read: Peace signed—official.

London, it seems now, is going to have a repetition of armistice night. Warnings, however, have been issued to avoid building bonfires, which marked that event. During the armistice celebration crowds dragged the captured German guns to Trafalgar Square and built fires under them. Tonight fireworks and searchlight displays are planned, with the intention of attracting the people to parks where there will be little likelihood of damage being done.

Spain's King Congratulates. MADRID, June 28 (Havas).—On the occasion of the signing of the treaty of peace King Alfonso has sent a telegram of congratulations to the heads of the allied and associated countries.

Washington's Coolest and Most Attractive place for luncheon, Warrenton Park Hotel open-air dining room. Music, 12:30 to 2:30.—Advertisement

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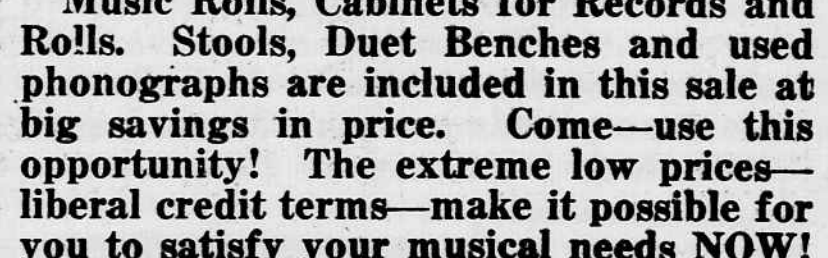
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USED PLAYER \$329

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J. E. Davis Player Mahogany. Used.....	\$369
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Brand New Player 88-note. Mahogany.....	\$485

198 USED PLAYER

98 USED UPRIGHT

285 USED PLAYER

329 USED UPRIGHT

369 USED UPRIGHT

385 USED UPRIGHT

485 USED UPRIGHT

495 USED UPRIGHT

189 USED UPRIGHT

190 USED UPRIGHT

198 USED UPRIGHT

225 USED UPRIGHT

275 USED UPRIGHT

285 USED UPRIGHT

329 USED UPRIGHT

369 USED UPRIGHT

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